

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9336.—VOL. LVI.

BIRTHS.
On Monday, 23rd March, at her residence, Oldfields Hall, Haymarket, Mrs. THOMAS CAINE, of a son. Kilmany papers and copy.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, 306, Castlereagh-street, the Rev. J. W. VANCE, of a son.

On Saturday, the 18th instant, at Paddington, the wife of EDWARD GRANT WARD, of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Castlereagh-street, Mrs. H. L. LANE, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Hunter-street, Mrs. NEVILL, Mrs. JAMES SPARKS, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Underwood-street, Paddington, Mr. JAMES SPARKS, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, the E. S. and A. C. HARRIS, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Osborne-street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Mrs. JOHN WATSON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd December, at St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. W. D. VANCE, of a son. The bridegroom, Capt. of Palomba Villa, Belvedere, Kent, to SARAH MATILDA WENTWORTH, second daughter of the late WILLIAM SANKEY, Esq., of Marion House, Belgrave, Notts.

On the 23rd January, at Rawal Pindi, Punjab, by the Rev. A. Irwin, Colonel John HOWE, C.B., of the 8th Brigade, clergymen of the Church of England, to SARAH, daughter of Capt. of Palomba Villa to MARY LINDSAY, only child of the late ALEXANDER MACKENZIE HAY, Esq., 8th Regiment.

On the 14th January, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. R. H. H. MACKENZIE, Colonial Chaplain, to SARAH HEDDER, to MARY DONOVAN, youngest daughter of JAMES DONOVAN, of Newbridge, Notts.

On the 16th March, at the residence of Rev. J. Miles, at the residence of the bride's parents, by special license, WILLIAM G. BALE, Captain of the 10th Hussars, to MARY, daughter of Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, builder, Paddington, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Campbell, late Quarter-master Royal Engineers.

On the 18th instant, at St. Peter's Church, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. Mr. MORRIS, PARISHIONER of the Glebe, to HELEN, only daughter of Mr. JOHN MACEFIELD, of Woolloomooloo, by special license.

On the 18th instant, at St. Peter's, Cook's River, by the Rev. George King, assistant of the Rev. Mr. D. J. COOPER, to KATHARINA FRANCISCA, eldest daughter of H. CARL SCHILLER, Esq., late of Fulham, near London, a beloved child of J. M. V. PARKE, aged 18 months and 18 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIRECT ROUTE TO EUROPE.—The public are respectfully informed that passengers will be accommodated and travel by the new STEAMSHIP DIRECT TO THE Isthmus of PANAMA.

STEAM AND MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
STEAM TO ENGLAND, CALIFORNIA, and NEW YORK via PANAMA, in conjunction with the steamships of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, of London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York.

The screw steamship "A. T. A. V. A." 1766 tons register, 500-horse power, G. E. Bird, R. N. R., commander, is appointed to leave for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N.Z., FRIDAY, May 1st, at 3 p.m., with her Majesty's Mails.

Through bills of lading are issued at moderate rates, and shippers may rely on regular delivery, a good order, in short, is maintained.

This company's steamers leave Sydney on the 1st, and Wellington on the 8th of each month; are due at Panama on the 5th of each of the following months, and will form regular connections there as follows:

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Leave Colon on the 6th of each month.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Leave Colon 9th, arriving at San Francisco 22nd of each month.

FOR NEW YORK.—Leave Colon 12th or 13th, arriving at New York 20th or 21st of each month.

Passages are booked from all this Company's agencies, at through rates to Jamaica, St. Thomas, Havana, Trinidad, Vera Cruz, and Demarara.

First-class passengers are allowed 336 lbs. or 20 cubic feet for luggage, second-class, 186 lbs. or 12 cubic feet, which must be packed in boxes, the cost of the 1st class is 10s. per hour before the departure of the steamer, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, and measured.

All excess to be paid for as measurement goods, without premium.

All cargo for New Zealand must be down by SATURDAY, the 26th.

For full particulars, rates of freight, passage, &c., apply at the Company's Offices.

B. BENSON, General Manager.

RETURN TICKETS.

OLY VESSEL FOR BROAD SOUND direct.—The favourite regular trader COLLEEN BAWN is now ready to leave for the Sound, quick steamer. Shippers are particularly requested to communicate their shipments at once, to prevent disappointment.

For freight or passage apply on board, at R. T. HILL, Grafton Wharf, or to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.—APRIL 21.
Ballina (s.), 200 tons, Captain Cress, from Macleay and Port Macquarie; Passengers, Mrs. Hartnett, Mrs. Wilson, and 7 in the steerage. C. and R. S. N. agents.

DEPARTURE.—APRIL 21.
City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.
City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Bangalay (s.), for Launceston.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—APRIL 22.
Saphir, for Hobart; Isabella, Hobart (s.), for Maryborough; Helen MacGregor (s.), for Grafton.

CLARIFICATIONS.—APRIL 21.
City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane.
Princess Alfred, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Hodges, Miss Hodges, Miss C. Hodges, Mrs. Orr, Captain J. Duncanson, Mrs. Morris, Dr. Apilis, O. King, W. B. Tooth, Master W. Tooth, and 14 cases.
City of Hobart (s.), 1600 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Lempriere, Mrs. Morrison, Madam Beauchamp, Miss Weston, Miss Ward, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Faver, Miss Faver, Miss Ward, Mrs. Faver, Mr. W. Montgomery, S. J. Levett, E. Sayer, J. Dunn, R. Strong, L. C. Parry, A. Adams, J. Martin, O'Brien, and 30 in the steerage.
City of Hobart (s.), 383 tons, Captain Cress, for Hobart Town.
Parramatta (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Clark, for Hobart Town.
Bangalay (s.), 400 tons, Captain Clark, for Adelaide.

COASTERS IN.—APRIL 21.
Prince Alfred, from Macleay River, with 30,736 feet timber; Amphytris, from Richmond River, with 30,736 feet timber; Flying Fox, from Macleay River, with 400 bags maize; Hibernia, from Port Macquarie, with 100 bags maize; Caroline, from Newcastle, with 344 tons coal; Morphett (s.), 16 cases.
The Hunter River, with 3 bags barley, 50 bags bone dust, 22 bags flour, 14 bags oysters, 10 baskets prawns, 33 bags wool, and sundries.

COASTERS OUT.—APRIL 21.
Contest, for Broken Bay; Maid of Australis, Alice; for the Hawkesbury; Prince Alfred, for Manning River; Peacock, for Port Macquarie; Driven, Waimer, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.—APRIL 21.
City of Hobart (s.), 1800 tons, 18 cases, 500 bags, 28 cases 300 bags each; Willi, Merry, and Lloyd, 3 packages.
A. S. Webster; 1 case, L. E. Threlkeld; 1 case, Myers and Solomons; 15 bags maize; W. Hill, 1 case, 10 bags maize; Sons; 18 empty bags; W. A. Clark and Co.; 52 packages, Military storeskeeper.

SHIPS.
MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For FIDI and ROTMAN.—By the John Wesley, this day, at noon.

For MARYBOROUGH.—By the Baluchit, this day, at 4 p.m.

For GRAFTON.—By the Maid of Judah, this day, at 6 p.m.

For MELBOURNE.—By the Aves (s.), this day, at 6 p.m.

For NEWCASTLE.—By H.M.S. Clio, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The Royal Mail steamer MATAURA will be dispatched with the usual monthly mails on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1868.

The times appointed for clearing are as follows:—

For ordinary letters, at 8 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

For newspaper, books, and packets, at 8 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

Letters, newspapers, books, and packets posted in the Sydney iron receiver, must be so posted before 6 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

For particulars as to rates of postage, and for any further information, the public are referred to the Monthly Postal Guide.

Letters, packages, and parcels, will be received at the General Post Office up to 8 a.m. on the 23rd instant, and at Newcastle, 10 a.m.; Dharawal, 11 a.m.; Maitland, up to 8.30 a.m., upon payment of a fee of 1s.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, 10 April, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL VIA NEW ZEALAND AND PANAMA.

The Royal Mail steamer MATAURA will be dispatched with the New Zealand and Panamanian, and European mails on FRIDAY, the 1st day of May, 1868.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For registered letters, at 11 a.m. on the 1st May.

For letters, packets, and newspapers, at noon on the 1st May.

News papers may be posted in the iron receiver, up to 7 a.m. on the 1st May.

Letters and packets may be posted in the Sydney iron receiver, up to 8 a.m. on the 1st May.

Letters for the United Kingdom, may be posted at the General Post Office, up to 2 p.m., on payment of a little fee of a shilling.

For newspaper, books, and packets, at 8 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

Letters, newspapers, books, and packets posted in the Sydney iron receiver, must be so posted before 6 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

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News papers may be posted in the iron receiver, up to 7 a.m. on the 1st May.

Letters and packets may be posted in the Sydney iron receiver, up to 8 a.m. on the 1st May.

Letters for the United Kingdom, may be posted at the General Post Office, up to 2 p.m., on payment of a little fee of a shilling.

For newspaper, books, and packets, at 8 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

Letters, newspapers, books, and packets posted in the Sydney iron receiver, must be so posted before 6 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

For particulars as to rates of postage, and for any further information, the public are referred to the Monthly Postal Guide.

Letters, packages, and parcels, will be received at the General Post Office, Sydney, 16th April, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL VIA NEW ZEALAND AND PANAMA.

The Royal Mail steamer MATAURA will be dispatched with the New Zealand and Panamanian, and European mails on FRIDAY, the 1st day of May, 1868.

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employers of labour or heads of departments in order that they may gather the combined subscriptions of their workpeople or assistants, and thus exhibit the loyalty and attachment of the colony, and the general satisfaction of workmen in the colony. The estimates are anxious to secure the assistance of gentlemen in the suburbs and in the country districts to organize a similar house-to-house visitation all over the colony, and will as soon as possible advertise the names of those gentlemen who have consented to take part in this public protest against disloyalty and the democratical party regard to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. In this effort the powerful aid of the country Press is confidently expected. They have spoken out nobly in denunciation of the crime, and, it may be hoped, will come to the conclusion that the present movement will go far to relieve the colony from the apprehension that such a crime as this would be brought upon it. It should also be mentioned that every man, woman, and child in the colony may be making some personal sacrifice to clear themselves of all implication, and show their deep regret at its occurrence. In this light the movement assumes a fitness and an explanatory beauty that must recommend it to all those whose feelings have been outraged by the crime.

Several meetings of the generalists of the working committee have been held, and a considerable number of committees in the country have already been organized. Money continues to flow into the treasury, and the aggregate sum collected up to the present time amounts to upwards of £10,000.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has issued a proclamation of Legisative Assembly, opposite to the following portrait of Mr. Wentworth.

The price of this picture is not less than 250 guineas. The Duke, however, Mr. Scott, with a view to the safety and welfare of the colony, has agreed to pay the expenses of the portrait.

At a recent meeting of the General Committee, the following resolution was agreed to:—That an address on the subject of the Prince Alfred Memorial, together with a list of subscribers, be prepared, and transmitted to Her Majesty the Queen, through his Excellency the Earl of Buxton, by an early mail.

PRESENTATIONS, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh took away with him a full report of everything pertaining to his affairs in this colony. This was in the shape of a small album containing many of the reports which appeared in this journal relative to the visit of His Royal Highness, from the date of his arrival in Sydney to the date of his departure. By far the largest portion of these reports was composed of the accounts of the meetings at which the Prince attended, including meetings, &c. The album also contained photographs of the Prince, the Earl and Countess of Ulster, the four triumphal arches, and the assassin of the Earl of Clarendon.

After the arrival of the Earl of Clarendon, taken by Mr. Bradley, photographer of Sydney, in a large frame, and the book entitled "A portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh," in which the entire historical production, and the undeniably various varieties of colonial timber, were used in its construction—colonial satin wood, forest oak, colonial cedar, small wood, white pine, and yellow pine, and also a small piece of satin wood, and mounted in bookcase. The chair was spring-seated, and covered with purple moire, and was, altogether, one of the most handsome articles of furniture that we have seen for some time past.

W. E. Lansdowne, portmanteau-maker, of Bathurst, having accepted a small present from His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the gentle men of his suite, manufactured and presented to His Royal Highness a small portmanteau of excellent material and workmanship. The length of the portmanteau was twenty inches, and its width and depth, seven in. It was made of fine morocco, mounted with silver, plated number lock and a double set of silver mounted studs. We understand that he has now a complete record of his visit to Victoria and New South Wales—a volume of two hundred pages, and the former colony having been given to him by Sir Richmond Barry.

A very handsome library or smoking chair, manufactured by Messrs. Lawson and Carter, of James' street, was given to His Royal Highness on his departure, presented to H. E. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, by the entire staff of the Colonial production, and the undeniably various varieties of colonial timber, were used in its construction—colonial satin wood, forest oak, colonial cedar, small wood, white pine, and yellow pine, and also a small piece of satin wood, and mounted in bookcase. The chair was spring-seated, and covered with purple moire, and was, altogether, one of the most handsome articles of furniture that we have seen for some time past.

The Duke of Edinburgh sent a donation of £500 in aid of the funds of that institution, to the same gentleman a cheque for a similar amount in aid of the funds of the present Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, and the Secretary of the Home Visiting and Relief Society a cheque for £50, in aid of the funds of that institution.

A few days before his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh left the colony, Mr. A. Ritchie, of the St. William Wallace Hotel, sent a present to the Prince, a collection of walking sticks of various woods. Among them was one made of a blackthorn, which was mounted with the head of a blackthorn. Shortly after the presentation Mr. Ritchie received a letter from the Esquire in Waiting, enclosing a receipt for the stick, and returning his present of a present in return. This present was a small gold ring, set with diamonds and pearls, and was a very modest and handsome specimen of the jeweller's art.

Before his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh left Sydney for England he distributed among his immediate suite a number of presents, and among the most memorable of his visit to the colony. Among them, the most highly honored were the Commodore of the Squadron and Mr. Lambert. To the former he presented a very handsome gold ring, set with diamonds and rubies; and to the latter a small gold ring, set with diamonds and rubies. To Mr. Tolman, his child, to whom his Royal Highness was presented, he presented a handsome locket, mounted with emeralds and diamonds, and set with pearls and coral. Captain D'Alton was presented with a handsome sword, scabbard and hilt, and set with pearls and coral, and a small gold pendant, set with diamonds and pearls, and was a very modest and handsome specimen of the jeweller's art.

THE PRINCE ALFRED PINE.—During the stay of his Royal Highness in Sydney he had a very large number of letters addressed to him by all kinds of people on all sorts of subjects. Many of these were from the secretaries of different societies asking for subscriptions, but by far the largest number were from individuals, asking assistance and support, or influence to obtain employment. As His Royal Highness was unacquainted with the merits of the cases brought under his notice, he referred the letter to Mr. George Thorne, Esq., Secretary, Mr. Parkes, on March 10th, and to Mr. J. T. Weston, Esq., on March 11th, with the Duke of Edinburgh, when they went through the entire list, and showed, beyond all doubt, that it struck a very bad impression in the victim's body. On Monday morning the Duke of Edinburgh was presented by Mr. Parkes to his Royal Highness, who, after a short interview, gave him a small gold pin, set with diamonds and pearls, and was a very modest and handsome specimen of the jeweller's art.

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THE DUKES OF EDINBURGH.

On Monday, 6th April, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh quitted Port Jackson. His parting words will be found in another column. They produced an effect on those who heard them such as is rarely forgotten. They were delivered with a sensibility which proved they came from the heart. He will be followed by the prayers of the devout and the good wishes of the loyal. These aspirations will include his companions—many of whom are worthy of him. The ship he commands possesses every advantage which human skill and foresight can supply, and he may expect to reach his native shore with speed and in safety.

Before he shall cast anchor the news of his reception, his danger, and his deliverance in all their chief details will have reached his home. The millions of Europe will watch for the signal of his arrival, and from every friendly Court and mercantile city the tokens of sympathy and congratulation will await him. Mothers who have such a son can alone imagine the joy of the Queen as she will catch the first sound of his chariot. The fatigues and perils of the voyage will be forgotten, and all the sorrows of home in that moment of gladness.

The most fatal blow has been struck against the cause of rebellion. It will be found that England only fears when her foes are in darkness. Face to face with this frightful conspiracy, which supplied the inspiration of this deed, the heart of the nation will grow strong, and every loyal subject in the three kingdoms will swear—rather than bend before the satanic power which has degraded even the cause of revolution—to die.

We hope the Duke will ever think of us kindly. He will not forget his sojourn. The scar which he bears will be an indelible memorial. But it has left a counter-scar. Long may it be his life; but to its utmost stretch the awful day will not be forgotten by him,—nor by Australia for ages to come,—when, surrounded by thousands of loyal subjects, he was struck down, as it seemed no more to rise. Then burst forth the universal wail—which was never heard on the shores of Australia. But God was good to us all. He was merciful to teach us mercy.

To some men such an accident arising from such cause would render life sombre and create perpetual distrust. Since the Duke's recovery, of course every soul has exulted in confidence and courage. We may hope, therefore, that those nervous alarms which so often take from life its comfort, and make all movements hesitating after a great shock, will not be felt by him; but, guarding against every needless peril, that he will feel life is not darkened or its freedom diminished by the remembrance of that day.

The Duke, charged with a mission almost political—to represent the sympathies of the Queen and the good-will of the English nation—has been everywhere followed, feted, and cheered; sometimes perhaps to the point of weariness. These manifestations of loyalty have received all the recognition which reasonable persons could anticipate. The means which have sometimes mocked at the confidence and acclamations of the people will never be welcome to a princely mind, conscious that in dealing with great multitudes there must ever be things at which a philosopher may smile, but which are the scorn only of fools. If report be not untrue, some have shown that vulgarity which could alone make them conspicuous—thrusting their clumsy hands at the Prince—addressing him in terms of insolent familiarity—and hating after relies with dishonest pertinacity. The long-endured specimens of bad English and bad manners, only set off the respectful and cordial loyalty of the masses of the people, who have shewn their knowledge of what was due alike to their visitor and to themselves. This will be readily admitted. The portraiture of Australian society has indeed a political importance. America, for two centuries, was affronted by caricatures, cruel, often ungrateful, and most unjust, because indiscriminating. Few things would be more painful than to read, some five months hence, criticisms surcharged with ridicule, and in forgetfulness of the recent origin of everything colonial. Such will never have the sanction of a Son of Victoria, to whom, before all things else, is dear—the outpourings of the human spirit.

The Duke of Edinburgh, although not perhaps very much interested in local politics, has been the spectator of some of its more striking phases. He has been present at more than one Ministerial crisis. He has seen the men in whose hands the local government of the colonies is vested—some of the true British type—some seeming to illustrate the Darwinian theory of development. We begin low; we shall perhaps ascend high. Under these first essays of nature there may be disguised the powers and faculties such as, we are told by those great authorities, have turned the monkey into the man. Australia has within it all the elements of things—all the germs of commercial, perhaps of political greatness. The stages of progress will not be measured by the chronology of Europe. But the Duke has seen only a small part of Australian life. He has seen well dressed crowds. He has seen the competition of our cities of colonial fashion. He has seen a display of colonial vanities as they float upon the surface of things. He has seen the deeper, stronger emotion which stirred the Australian breast. He has seen the people in the passion of grief and anger at the dishonour of their country—the danger of their guest—thinking of the anguish of their Queen, and of the cries of lamentation and reproach which would echo through Europe. He has seen all this, but he has not seen the interior life (such as the Queen has recently depicted with such fondness) of hundreds of families who rarely appear in the front lines of politics, or fashion, or Government—people who devote their time to the relief of the poor and sick—who prompt and support all efforts to resist evil and promote good. Their influence is felt, not in the contention for civic distinction or political power, but in the constant quiet and orderly discharge of the duties of domestic and social life. Whenever the latent energy of this numerous class is called forth, it shows itself in forms such as were seen by the Prince when loyalty was to be expressed by constancy, and when this sentiment was to be illustrated by charity.

The Duke will bear to England Australia's salutations and tokens of kinship. Many have laid before him the fruits of their skill; but, whatever he may carry with him as presents from the people, none will be so precious in his own estimation—certainly none will be so to his Sovereign and ours—as the evidence of the loyalty of the colonial heart and the strength of its feelings whenever his name was mentioned. True, the country is not without disaffection; but it is not of Australian growth. But for this, there would be only one sentiment

—loyalty to the Crown and desire for the unity and prosperity of the whole empire.

Occasional predictions are uttered that these ties are doomed to early severance. No one can foresee what will be the course of time. But no appreciable party have any desire to hasten an event which perhaps some day may be inevitable. What would it be to boast “I am a New South Welshman,” or “I am a Port Phillipian,” or “I am a Vandemonian,” or “I am a New Zealander.” It is something to say “Romanus sum—I am a member of a grand Empire, and have the protection of laws which the mightiest monarch does not dare to question or the proudest nation to infringe.”

Denmark and Chili warn us against the vanity of premature independence. Now, swift as steam or electricity the news would be spread of insult and aggression, and the avenger would come. No people are safe unless they have behind them the power which can speak on their behalf, and can enforce, if necessary, its words with blows.

The Duke came as son of the most popular Sovereign of Europe and of the noblest philanthropist of his day—one to whom industry in all its branches, suffering in all its forms, were under the highest obligations. He had shewn upon him all the glory of such an illustrious parentage, and with it descended all the weight of such a serious task.

In the opinion of those who have witnessed his career, his position, so grand and yet so responsible, has been fairly sustained. Eulogy could say no more.

In the name of our readers, we say fare-well; and we may repeat for our own part the blessing recorded with such tenderness by the Queen—“May the Lord attend you with health and joy! and may He be ever with you here and hereafter!”

Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

THE QUEENSLAND LAND ACT.

From notices in the Queensland *Government Gazette* we perceive that the new Land Act of that colony is being vigorously brought into action. The Act makes a great change in the tenure of squatters, and in the prospects of squatters. So large a proportion of the capital invested in pastoral pursuits in the Northern colony belongs to non-residents that to legislate in a slushing way about runs might seem very much like legislating against absentees. However, the new law is not of a character to give much alarm to distant owners, for though it takes something away, it gives an equivalent in return. All the resident squatters have sent in their applications to have their runs brought under the new tenure. This is a pretty good proof that they think the new law better for them.

The Act is too long and too complicated to be very carefully studied by many persons out of Queensland, except those who may be personally interested in its affairs. But a lecture on it by Mr. Anderson, a Northern squatter, and a member of the Legislature that framed it, will give a general idea of the purposes it contemplates, and the mode in which those objects are sought to be realised.

So far as the squatters are concerned the policy adopted is expressed in the old adage that half a loaf is better than no bread. They have agreed that it is better to have half a run in secure possession than nominally to hold the whole in uncertainty as to when the tenure might cease. It has come to be generally recognised that a small area of ground fenced in and otherwise improved is likely to yield more profit than a large area left open. But there is little inducement to make such improvements on a run that may any year be withdrawn or cut up. The squatters, therefore, surrender half of each run to the Government, on condition of having the remainder on a ten years' lease, and the choice of the half rests with the Government. One half, therefore, of the pastoral country remains with the squatters; they can fence and improve it. In case of urgent public necessity, it can be resumed; but otherwise it is not to be cut up for sale, or intruded on by free selectors. As under these conditions the half is considered to be equal to the whole, the rent of the half is to be the same as the rent hitherto paid for the whole. The assent to this arrangement seems to be a practical demonstration of the accuracy of the statement so often made, that a better tenure will admit of the payment of a higher rent.

The half of the run surrendered to the Government is not tabooed to the squatter. He can continue to graze over it under certain conditions till some free selector comes to begin to eat him, and he is at liberty to free-select on it himself, or have it surveyed and put up to auction. But it is open to all the rest of the world to do the same. As an inducement to improve on the leased half, a pre-emptive right to purchase improved portions is conceded. An acre may be bought for every ten shillings worth of improvements up to the extent of two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

The land is divided into three classes, and the area that may be selected depends upon its quality. The selector may take six hundred and forty acres of agricultural land at fifteen shillings an acre, or two thousand five hundred and sixty of first-class pasture land at ten shillings an acre, or seven thousand six hundred and eighty of second-class pastoral land at five shillings an acre, or he can take a proportion of each class. The payment in every case is to be in ten annual instalments. This provision will suit the case of young men with a small capital, who may want to set up as graziers, as the land can be mortgaged at once, and secured from instruction. The rights of the revenue, however, will require great honesty and discernment on the part of the commissioners who class the land. A good deal of land has at different times been condemned as worthless in Australia which has subsequently been found to be very valuable. We do not see what adequate check there is that the Government will not be swindled. Nobody is interested in protecting the revenue, while land-buys, small and large, will be interested in running down the quality of the land that they may get it at a cheap rate.

Special pains seem to have been taken to diminish the collision between squatters and free selectors as to their mutual grazing rights. In the first place, the free selector, though not compelled to fence, is placed under a strong inducement to do so. For till he does he is not allowed to graze more than twenty head of cattle or fifty sheep for every hundred acres of land. And there is a pretty smart check on his exceeding that limit, for he is bound to brand his stock and register his brand; and any infringement of the law makes him liable to a fine of half-a-crown per head of cattle, or threepence per head of sheep in excess of his number. In order to stock his land fully, therefore, and get the complete benefit from it, he must fence. The squatter is placed under similar restrictions. For on the open part of his run he may only graze one-third of the stock it was accustomed to

carry, and this amount is to be reduced as free selectors come on to the ground.

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Personal residence is not required of the free selector. He may perform that duty by deputy. But he must fence and improve the land; and if it is agricultural he must cultivate one-tenth of it, or he cannot get his title. The homestead selectors, however, who have land on the easiest possible terms—viz., ninepence an acre for five years—are obliged to reside as well as improve. Causes and conditions are inserted to prevent imposition, but there will be a strong temptation so to manœuvre the Act as to get possession of some of the best land in the colony, through the intervention of homestead selectors. There was no need whatever to make such a great reduction in the price. To go below five shillings an acre was simply a display of sham liberality.

The effect of the Act will of course be to stimulate immensely the taking up of land under the various forms of conditional purchase. The danger will be of a great excess. Sudden and great changes in the land laws always affect the value of investments, and divert the course of speculation. As acres are many, and people are few, there will be no want of land to operate upon at least for a time. What may be the case presently remains to be seen. The chief defect of the Act is that the great and sudden cheapening of land, and the consequent enormous temptation to every one to grasp as much as can possibly be laid hold of, is not balanced by the check of a permanent land tax. It is true that this may possibly be added afterwards, but it will be more difficult to do this as the number of voters opposed to it is augmented. If the tax were made co-extensive with the alienation of the land, it would enter into the calculations of the purchaser.

The immediate effect of the Act will probably be to revive the condition of the labour market in Brisbane, and to increase rural employment. The bisected runs will furnish a good security to the banks, and the money lent on mortgage will be largely spent in fencing.

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The total amount of school fees paid was £30,719 9s. 9d., and 8663 children were instructed gratuitously.

A return showing the number of pupils on the rolls and the number in average attendance at the 28th Public schools is appended to this report. Similar returns respecting the provisional and half-time schools are given in appendices B and C, and some further general statistical information is comprised in the report.

A progress report, which we give the honour to lay before His Excellency Sir John Young, in the month of August last, and which was submitted to Parliament, describes the steps taken to re-organise the educational system of the colony. It is only necessary to add that the Council continued to devote its attention to this subject during the remainder of the year, and that the last local school was converted into a Public school, was 17th, and the aggregate number of pupils in attendance was 35,306. A return of these schools is made, and of children attending them during the quarter ending 1st December, 1867, or the first quarter of 1868, is appended.

The following table exhibits the number of schools of each kind, and the number of pupils that attended at any time during the year:

Schools. Pupils.

Public 288 29,184

Provisional 11 1,104

Half-time 6 167

Denominational 317 35,306

Total 642 64,749

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THE LAND.

(From the *Sydney Mail*, April 18.)

The most noticeable fact of the week has been the sale of 120 bags of sugar and 34 casks of treacle, made by Mr. Meares from cane grown by him in the Hastings district. This is the first parcel of colonial sugar that has been submitted for competition in New South Wales. A portion of it made £34 per ton, the remainder £33. It was sold as a "counter" sugar, the best grade of which makes at the present time about £38 per ton. This must be considered an achievement, and one which happily may now be repeated. After much labour, much perplexity, many failures, many disappointments, we at last have produced before us sugar from the cane, the product of our own soil, factured by means of our own machinery, and recognised by commercial men as a colonial product. Not a few of our readers will ask, however, "But how about the cost?" It is £34 got in return for £100 spent?" This is an important point which it is not in our power to settle just now. Nor does it press. Let us first of all testify our thanks to Mr. Meares for having solved the question that has long puzzled us, and we may take our time to go into figures with him. We know what the production of the cane will cost per acre—the use of machinery may serve to reduce outlay in this direction; but should the cost of manufacture prove greater than the selling price—and we should not wonder if it does—the fault will lie in the process of converting the juice into sugar, and here doubtless great improvements are to be made. If it be true that three tons of sugar are to be got from one acre of land, we may feel well satisfied that all the rest is simple enough, and only needs patience. Great economy is about to be effected by the application of the "freezing process" to sugar-making. If the experiments now going on in Sydney are as successful as they promise to be, we may not only a great reduction in the expense of the usual mode, but a material saving in the saccharine matter. We perceive from a letter in the *Herald*, signed "X.", that the process by "congelation" is stated to be a failure as applied to cane; but gentlemen in this city who have given their attention to the subject, and have witnessed the marvellous effect of a low temperature in this relation, are of quite a different opinion.

The Melbourne sheep and bullock farmers are looking with some favour on the establishment of a meat preserving company, under the impression that by this means they may get rid of their surplus meat on better terms than by merely boiling it down for tallow. Mr. Hughes appears to be the promoter, and for the present Mr. Ritchie's mode of tanning meat is to be the one carried out. Mr. Ritchie, in fact, is to be secretary and manager at £600 a year, and one-fifth of the profits after the division of 10 per cent. amongst the shareholders; and £50,000 is to be the nominal capital. The company is to start on the issue of 6000 £5 shares. It is not intended to confine operations to Ritchie's mode; the company holds itself open to any, and Mr. Mort's would be preferred to the experiments a little further advanced. In Mr. Ritchie's process there appears to be considerable confidence. It is pretty well known now, that every 60-lb. sheep will give 40 lbs. of meat, and 30 lbs. of this can be saved by Mr. R.'s process, the value of the sheep may be brought up to 10s. Should this company get under way, they will scarcely be able to do a better thing than to forward £1000 to push on our movement here, which is gaining force daily in the country districts.

The Melbourne capitalists and the Albury wine-growers are about to combine for another purpose. A wine company is about to be formed, with a capital of £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, to buy up and mature wines. We have occasionally mooted a similar project; but it has met with no response. There are difficulties, and perhaps dangers, connected with the enterprise that might lead some persons to fear its effect. It might be some thought to favour monopoly; but, its influence in this direction could not be seriously effective so long as it existed merely as a commercial enterprise, deriving no coercive authority from Government. In Portugal such an organisation is in existence, for the protection of the wine trade, and is somewhat obnoxious to the principles of free-trade; but this, we believe, is because it derives some authority from the Government.

The Government at least, whether by means of this agency or any other we are not sure, interferes to prevent Portuguese wines, except of a certain character, leaving the country. The mere existence of a company for the purchase of colonial wines could not constitute a monopoly inasmuch as it could not force all growers to sell to it, or all consumers to buy of it. Sellers and buyers could only be attracted to do business by the temptation of greater advantages than were offered elsewhere, and although a company of this sort might, while unopposed, be able to lower the price upon the seller, and raise it upon the consumer, this would not continue for long. Their main influence would be good.

A CURE FOR NEURALGIC HEADACHES, FACIALS, & TOOTH OR JAWACHES.—About ten years since, writes a correspondent of the *Builder*, I was laid up with a severe excruciating neuralgic headache, which seemed to pierce the bone of that side of the head more than the other. The idea that the disease had no name, led me to go to the car as a centre to me, although in the car itself there was no pain. I had a little almond-oil, and also spirit, dropped into the ear, and without any good effect; then thought perhaps a little of the anesthetic ether (not the nitric) might do good, by deadening the pain. I then applied a small quantity of sulphuric ether, therefore put into the ear; and in a course of half an hour, my headache was entirely gone. I have since found, both from my own occasional experience and that of others, that ether, so applied, is in nearly all cases an effectual cure of those very painful headaches, face-aches, jaw-aches, and tooth-aches, which are commonly known as neuralgic and rheumatic. If a very severe headache, or the days after a sleep, during which the pain may be still more especially from new and even slight exposure to draughts; but repeated application of half a dozen drops, or less, of ether, at a time, seems certain to subdue the most violent attack, sometimes in a very few minutes. A drop or two of almond or olive oil afterwards put into the ear, I have thought tended to be accented. But this help will certainly not be of much use to those who have a severe headache, and the ear is not affected. Pop. in England will doubtless only laugh at Train's extravagances; but the mob here swallow every word he utters.

ROYAL MARRIAGE IN PARIS.—A letter from *Train*, in the *Moniteur*, gives some details of the marriage of His Highness Mosefaz Edin Mirza, heir to the throne of Persia. The Prince is only sixteen years old, and the Princess of the same age. She is his cousin, the daughter of the Emir Nizam, formerly First Minister at Teheran, and who, while in France, enjoyed considerable influence. During the short time he was at the head of the Government the Emir Nizam energetically applied himself to the work of reform. He had already corrected many abuses, restored security on the public roads, and given confidence to the people by abolishing the right of the nobles to which bankrupts and insolvent debtors were subjected. His acts by taking refuge in the mosque; restricted the power of the clergy; paid the troops regularly, and restored order in the finances. This policy, which he carried out with perhaps too much rigour, excited against him many enemies, and led to his downfall. The Shah was then too young, being only 10 years of age, to know the details of the case, but his Minister had rendered him. By a happy inspiration of his master Nassreddin resolved to marry the heir to the throne to the Emir Nizam's daughter. The ceremony took place with great pomp. The princess, who left

the court to go to the mosque for the ceremony, had intended to take his son to an asylum for lunatics. He was a member of the Republican party.

Dr. Schomburgk has furnished the Commission on Diseases in Wheat with progress reports upon the appearance of the samples of wheat—including both rusty and uninjured grain—brought by him some weeks ago. He has already given his opinion that the experiment was most satisfactory so far as the germinating power of the shrivelled seed was concerned, and recently he has written to say that by re-germinating the grain of the various samples, "I have now the growth of the various samples." It is the state of four days after the plants of the diseased samples appeared above the ground that began to show a decided improvement, having formerly exhibited a yellowish colour on the leaves, the blades being also narrower than those raised from the healthy grain. Some of the rusty samples, such as No. 10, 11, and 12, have now come up to their vigorous growth and tillering, or stooling out, outgrowing the control samples. He adds that he is satisfied from his observations that rusty seed will produce healthy plants, and might, therefore, safely be used for seed, provided that care was taken to have the soil well prepared, and not to sow the seed before the end of May, or until the ground has been sufficiently saturated with rain. Dr. Schomburgk, the Doctor, under whose direction the commission is now carrying out some interesting experiments with a view of proving his theory that rust is developed by heat and moisture.

SPEAKING OUT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

(From the *Daily News*, February 1.)

M. PELLATAN, speaking in the Legislative Chamber on Wednesday, January 29, on the Press Bill, said, "The real object of your bill is to suppress journalism. I will like the Captain of the Alabama, you are willing to do the same to the condition of sinking the ship. (Applause on some benches.) Not so the straws. At present not much can be said about results; but Dr. Schomburgk is satisfied that incipient rust is plainly discernible by means of a microscope in the plants growing in the three inside pots which have been placed on the rusty straw, and that none whatever has exhibited itself on the two outside ones. This, so far, is consistent with the doctor's theory; but the Commission intend taking steps to test the matter further. Both they and Dr. Schomburgk deserve credit for the steps they have taken to throw light upon a subject of such interest to the farmers."

It will be observed that the annexed wheat returns of South Australia show an increase in acreage of 92,428 acres, and a decrease in produce of 3,098,557 bushels. The produce of 1866-7 was 6,561,451 bushels; that of 1867-8 was 2,571,894 bushels. Similarly the average yield per acre in 1866-7 was 14 bushels, while in 1867-8 it was 42 bushels. This is the effect of rust; and we therefore wonder not that the colony is anxiously besetting the scientific sages to enlighten its eyes and direct its ways. With such a short Australian supply we are necessarily interested in knowing what is to be expected from California. The *Francisco Commercial* says in January, 1868:—"We have 88,672 barrels of flour, and 1,500,000 cwt. (the cwt. is 100 lbs.) of wheat. From these data we conclude, after allowing all the ships in port now under engagement, we will have about 750,000 cwt. of flour and wheat yet to go forward, to say nothing of coarse grains."

THE DETERIORATION OF THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

(From the *Universal Chronicle*, January 20.)

We must submit to evidence. From the *Universal Chronicle* we have a good result, viz., to show the necessity of a change of system.

The subject is a grave one; we cannot go into it profitably in an article, but we may indicate how the population under the present circumstances must necessarily degenerate, and how it might improve itself.

The laws of production are general; they apply, without doubt, as much to the human race as to the different kinds of animals.

M. Baroche: This is calumniating the Bench.

M. Picard: We shall discuss that institution as well as others.

M. Garnier-Pagès: The assembly has a right to discuss the Judges themselves.

M. President: You are not only criticising judgments already passed, but you are throwing suspicion on those to come.

M. Baroche: This is calumniating the Bench.

M. Picard: I have but one word to reply to the honorable Minister. For the last sixteen years we have not had a single acquittal. (Various voices.)

M. Latour Du Moulin: We all desire to maintain the Empire and revert to the restoration, but since the Chamber has decided to do it, we must do it. The Address, the only means of control that the country possesses is in the Press. Not that the latter should have an unlimited liberty, but a degree of freedom, prudently regulated, because journals in France direct public opinion, whereas in England, and more especially in America, where entire liberty of speech is given, newspapers are purely commercial speculations. I can assure you that the result which we old take the jurisdiction over France, offends the French.

Mr. Baroche: This is calumniating the Bench.

M. Latour Du Moulin: Even in political cases.

M. Glais-Bizou: I deny it.

M. Latour Du Moulin: That is your opinion, and I see no pleasure that you stand alone in it. But we are told that it is only the first step towards greater liberty. It is not yet in my power.

M. Glais-Bizou: I am not in political cases.

M. Latour Du Moulin: That is your opinion, and I see no pleasure that you stand alone in it. Why go by steps? What difference is there between one time and another? The passions of men are always the same, and if the introduction of the jury in Press cases be contemplated, why not establish it at once? However, the whole principle of the bill is in the suppression of the preliminary authorisation; it is a new and most important innovation.

Mr. Baroche: This is a superabundant population, which will soon not suffice to make a decent removal.

Mr. Glais-Bizou: This is not in political cases.

M. Latour Du Moulin: I deny it.

M. Glais-Bizou: That is your opinion, and I see no pleasure that you stand alone in it. But we are told that it is only the first step towards greater liberty. It is not yet in my power.

M. Latour Du Moulin: Even in political cases.

M. Glais-Bizou: I deny it.

M. Latour Du Moulin: That is your opinion, and I see no pleasure that you stand alone in it. But we are told that it is only the first step towards greater liberty. It is not yet in my power.

M. Glais-Bizou: I deny it.

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PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

LENTON and SMITH'S JAPANESE. WONDERFUL and EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS of these performers, as their engagement is drawing to a close.

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, April 22nd, BENEFIT of GENGERO, the Imperial Juggler, Top Spinner, Bamboo and Small Box Performer.

The appearance of OH-HAT-SUE, the wife of GENGERO, and the only Female Bamboo Performer living.

Gengero's Long Bamboo, Gengero's Juggling, Gengero's Top Spinning, The beauty of the JAPANESE PERFORMERS.

SAFETY NETS, with LITCHI'S Invasion Ladder.

The wonderful BUNGERO, the Little Panda Balancer.

The Female Wonder CUTS WHO GERO, in her velvet and perfume performance, The ASCENT of FUSI YAMA, sliding down the rope while standing upright.

There will be NO DAY PERFORMANCE NEXT SATURDAY, in consequence of the Randwick Races.

Positively the LAST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, for Families, Juveniles, and persons in the country, will take place.

WEDNESDAY, April 29th.

Doors open at 2, commence at half-past 2.

Doors circle, 5/- stalls, 3/- pit, 2/- upper circle and gallery.

No half-price to upper circle or gallery.

Box office open from 10 till 4 o'clock, where seats can be secured.

Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at 8.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND NAVAL AND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

On FRIDAY, April 24th.

Under the special patronage of COMMODORE LAMBERT, C. B., and the OFFICERS of H. M. S. CHALLENGER, who have signified their assent to honour the JAPANESE PERFORMANCES with their presence.

Box office now open.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Under the Management of Mr. Hopkins.

Stage Manager, Mr. Stuart O'Brien.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

BARLOW, THE PEOPLE'S FAVOURITE.

Entire change in Mr. Barlow's programme.

THIS EVENING, Wednesday,

the entertainments will commence with BARLOW.

MUSICAL COMEDIES, new and original descriptive

including the celebrated "Woolly Song."

To be followed by the domestic drama of

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

Mrs. Smyle, a young widow Miss Rosa Cooper.

After which,

BARLOW'S LIFE IN LONDON.

Comic Illustrations of quaint and queer People, Popular Burlesques, Plantation Dances, Negro Comicalities, &c.

To conclude with the laughable farce of

THE TOODLES.

TO-MORROW (Thursday),

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY,

A NEW DRAMA,

THE INIMITABLE BARLOW.

A Shakespeare Address by Mr. Hopkins,

Illustrated by a

GRAND SHAKESPEARIAN TABLEAU.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 24,

M. B. BARLOW'S BENEFIT

AND LAST APPEARANCE,

THE BROTHERS RIDGWAY,

JERRY BLOSSOM,

And

MRS. WALLACE AND ROONEY,

(For this night only.)

And the Royal Victoria Star Company.

SATURDAY NEXT,

will be produced with New Scenery, Dresses, &c., &c.,

The Splendid Surprise.

ACID AND GALL.

Mrs. J. J. Harland.

Her first appearance.

Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at 8.

Box office open from 11 till 3, where places can be secured.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

DR. CARR'S FAREWELL SEANCES.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

NIGHTS FOR THE MILLION.

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, and

SATURDAY EVENING next.

GALLERY, SIXPENCE.

Body of Hall, One Shilling; Chairs, 2s.

COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL

MISS M. E. AITKEN.

The Committees of the Bandwick Asylum for Destitute Children and the Sydney Female Refuge, desirous of acknowledging Miss AITKEN's kind generosity in having given the sum of £100 towards the expenses of the benefit of these institutions, and very desirous of expressing many of her Sydney friends in expressing their estimation of her talents, have forwarded to that lady A REQUIREMENT, soliciting her to give one more reading previous to her departure, to which she has consented.

The Committee will please to announce that Miss AITKEN'S FINAL FAREWELL to SYDNEY will take place at the

MASONIC HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING,

April 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

in the presence of the Hon. the EARL OF BELMORRE, the COUNTESS OF BELMORRE, and the principal families of Sydney.

His Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, President of the Sydney Female Refuge, will preside on the occasion.

The Programme will include

VARIED SELECTION OF OLD SYDNEY FAVOURITE PIECES.

Miss AITKEN will be assisted by Miss JULIA SIMMONDS, a young violinist, her last appearance prior to her departure for Europe, and by Mr. W. STANLEY and Mr. A. FAIRFAX, who have kindly offered their services.

Tickets, 5/- each (Gallery, 2/-); and FAMILY TICKETS (to seat FIVE) may be obtained by Mr. J. Anderson and Son, Elvyn and Co., L. Moss, Reading and Wallbank, and of many of the Committee.

* * * To prevent a greater sale of tickets than the Hall will accommodate, the Committee solicit early application.

BACCHALDE R'S GRAND HISTORIC MIRROR and DIORAMA

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA

is coming, and will open at

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS,

on the 26th April.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

MADAME SCHIEF'S WAXWORKS,

267 Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.),

Female Prodigies, and

Mounts, and

SCHIEF.

Open from 10 am to 10 pm.

Admission to the whole is; children half-price.

Just added, O'FARRELL L.

S. JAMES'S SCHOOLS.—THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL of these schools will be held (D.V.) in

Parramatta, on Saturday, GEORGE'S DAY, April 22nd.

The Volunteer Band will attend.

The Excursion Train will leave Redfern at 9.30 a.m.

Teachers and scholars to be at the school at 8 a.m. punctually.

The younger children will be conveyed by omnibus to and from the station.

Visitors will be conveyed by the excursion, the 10.15, and the 2 o'clock trains.

The excursion by rail, price 2s 6d, may be obtained at St. James's Church, Parramatta, and School; also by those of Messrs. H. Cola, King-street; F. and E. Cole, Ferguson, George-street; Tarring, Hunter-street; Farrel, Market-street; C. Lewis, William-street; Hughes, High-street; and any of the teachers.

NEW SOUTH WALES MILITIA to THE BRITISH ARMY.—A LECTURE in aid of the funds of the above society will be delivered by the Rev. GEORGE SLADE, of Glebe, in the Baptist Chapel, Bathurst-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, at half-past 7 p.m. Admission free.

ROBERT DIXON, Honorary Secretary.

COKESWELL, No. 10.

THE SYDNEY GOLF CLUB.

500 MEMBERS AT TEN SHILLINGS EACH.

First hand 1/-

Second hand 5/-

Third hand 1/-

Shorter, smaller 1/-

Longer, larger 1/-

Increased from 400 members by request of members.

Tickets 5/- each, including postage.

Entered 10th April, 1868.

Printed and published by John Farman and Son,

100 Pitt-street, Sydney.

50/- for No. 10, 5/- postage.

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